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three months.

THE HIGHWAY MURDER NEAR | por's which his pilots must have carried back. CINCINNATI.

A Man Killed for his Money-The Vil-lains Fall to Obtain the Prize. One of the most calculating, cold-blooded marders which has ever disgraced our city or vicinity toos, place last night, at about half-past 6 c'clock, on the Lick Run Turnpike, one and a

half miles beyond the Brighton House. The victim was James Hughes, a cierk in the office of R. B. Smith & Co., well-known coal dealers of this city, and the object was undoubtedly plunder, as Mr. Hughes bad no enemies in the world, but was on his way home at the time with considerable money in his pocket, as was his usual custom, he having passed the same road for many years, as was well known to the

We were present at the Coroner's inquest this morning, and give all the facts as de-

veloped:The urst witness called was a boy about thirteen years of see, named Leonard Keller, who states that he was at Mr. Metz's grocery, on the Lock Run Pike, and after having transacted his usiness he started home, his father's house being nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and about bity yards from the road. Immediately behind him, say forty yards, he saw three men, and about twenty steps to the rear of them a man riging in a buggy, and the three parties kept at about the same distance apart till they reached the gate, when the boy turned off. All was quiet till he (the boy) entered the vard, and bad cone about hall way to the house,

when he heard some one hallo:"Ho! halt! balt!" He immediately turned
around, but in a moment he heard three pistol shots, and, being frightened, ran home and met his father on the porck of the house, and related what he had seen.

On being questioned closely, he mid the men were not apparently drunk; that one was a very tall man, and the others of medium size; and that he could not tell who it was that cried halt; nor could he say whether the man in the buggy was, or was not, Mr. Hughes, but he supposed it was him, as not more than three minutes intervened between seeing the man in the buggy and finding Mr. Hughes lying dead in the road He could not describe the dress of the men, but his description of the buggy answered exactly to that in which Mr. Hughes was riding. The next witness was the father of the boy— Henry Keiler—who stated that he knew Hugnes

that he was standing on the porch, waitwell, that he was standing on the porch, while ing for his boy to return from the grocery, when he heard the exclamations, "Ho! Hait! Ho!" but paid no a'tention to the voice till he heard the pistole crack. He then ran immediately to the place, and found Hughes already dead, one of the shots having penetrated the cerebellum, and the others passing into the stomach. When he reashed the spot, two or three minutes after the firing of the pistols, Hughes was dead.

He states that he knew the deceased well, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have known his voice: but he paid no attention to the hallooing at first, and could not say whether it came from him or some one clse. The men ran as soon as he (Keller) started from the nouse.

When we left the room in which the inquest was in progress, the jury had not returned a verdict; but, from all we could gather, we are inclined to believe that the murderers were some of our professional thieves and robbers; that they were aware that Mr. Hughes was in the habit of carrying money with him at night, and that they had intended to rob him, but as he rejused to halt at their command, they took his life, but before they could secure their booty they were driven off by Mr. Keller, as

We visited the place of the murder this morning, and a pool of blood was then standing in the road. The exact place is just beyond Lick Run village and near the old city workhouse, a mile or more this side of the late resi-dence of the deceased. Mr. Hughes was fiftynine years of age, and has quite a large family.-Cincinnati Times, 9th.

The Mysterions Voyage of Assistant Secretary Seward.

THE OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION. The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—The United States ganboat Gettysburg, about whose so called mysterious trip southward there have been so many rumors and conjectures, returned to this harbor

day, and is now lying at one of the wharves of the Naval School. Assistant Secretary Seward and wife and servant landed about noon yesterday, and took the evening train for Wash-Admeral Porter, who accompanied Mr. Seward

on his Southern trip, did not go to Washington, but is once more at his post of duty at the Naval School, superintending with his ever-vigilant eye the administration of the various departments of this important institution. We had the pleasure of greeting the Admiral this morning, and congratulating him upon his safe arrival. All who know Admiral Porter are well aware

that he is not the man to divulge State secrets or any other confidential matters, and if there State secrets connected with this trip of the Assistant Secretary of State to Southern waters, the public will not be enlightened by any premature disclosures from the Aumitation Without undertaking to speak positively as to premature disclosures from the Admiral the precise aim and purpose of the cruise of the Gettyeburg, we think it will be found that the prime object of the cruise was simply for the purpose of giving Mr. Seward, whom, it must be remembered, is still an invalid, the benefit of a sea trip to Southern waters. Mr. Seward's terrible wound, which he received from the murderous hand of the assassin Payne, on the night of the assassination of the lamented President Lincoln and of the attack on Secretary Seward, has never completely healed, and at times causes great suffering. The general health of Mr. Seward has been found to be much better when at sea, and his wound so favorably affected by the sea air that his physicians have advised him to take frequent sea trips, and especially during the winter sea-The chief purpose and occasion this Southern trip was, therefore, to enable Mr. Seward to gain temporary relief from his offi-cial duties, and the beneficial effects of sea air in a more genial latitude.

Admiral Porter, as a matter of courtesy and friendship, accompanied Mr. Seward, feeling also a desire to take a sniff of sait air himself Of course it is not to be supposed either Mr. Seward or Admiral Porter went with their eyes closed, and very probably took a look round

with an eye to future contingencies. The Gettysburg called at Jamaica, and also a Nassau, and made a brief pause of St. Thomas. but learning that port was suffering the com-bined ravages of cholers and smallpox, and that an alarming mortality was resulting there daily from these diseases, nore away for Nassau, at which point, as I learn, the arrival of the Gettysburg, with the distinguished passen-

gers on board, created no small sensation. THE PEOPLE OF NASHAU AGITATED. The people shook their heads, and looked upon the advent of the party as an event of ominous import. What could an officer of Admiral Porter's rank, and no less a person than the Assistant Secretary of State want in visiting Nassau? Some evidently saw, or thought they saw, some "annexation scheme" in the distance. And these apprehensions were not a little heightened by the rumor that gained circulation, that the Ad miral had come on a visit of observation as to the capacity of the harbor and its defensive strength; that he was going to inspect their

serable little ports, etc. These apprehensions gave rise to quite as many and more "mysterious" rumors in regard to the mysterious Gettysburg expedition have prevailed at home. When the Admiral left he no doubt added not a little to the anxiety of her Majesty's subjects in Nassau by the re-

As the Gettysburg steamed out the harbor the Admiral ordered soundings to be taken, and made many inquiries as to the depth of the water, and went so far as to ask the pilot if there was sufficient depth of water for a moni-tor at a certain point. The propositities, there-

fore, are that the quiet fun of the Admiral, in playing upon the apprehensions of a nervous Nassau pilot, has, ere this, set affoat a first-class sensation in the small world of Nassau, SAVETY OF THE PRIGATE LANCASTER.

The Getty-burg confirms the welcome intelli-gence of the safety of the United States frigate Lancaster, about which there have been so many anxious apprehensions, owing to the very long time which elapsed after she left San Francisco, in June last, before any tidings were had from her. The Lancaster has had a tedious time of it, but has escaped any disaster whatever, except detention from stress of weather and the fact of her engines being out of repair. She was on this coast during the recent heavy westerly gales, and was blown off and actually orced back to Nassau, where the Gettysburg left her, only four days ago, preparing to sail again for the United States. Her officers and crew were all well.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A Historical Reminiscence in the Old Dominion-The Ancestral Mansion of Winfield Scott-Scenes of His Boyhood -Burial Place of the Scott Family-Beautiful Appearance of the Place-Imposing Scenes-Battle of Five Forks.

RICHMOND, Va., February 1 .- During the ending dearth of news of a political character. feeling called upon to maintain the requisite equilibrium of a correspondent, it occurs to me that some reminiscences of rambles among the homes of the elite of the Old Do-minion, of a national character, may be in-teresting to your readers. I propose giving a brief description of the time-nonored family seats of one of those noble Virginians who graced the nation when the name of Virginia was the synonym of loyalty to to the Union, and of unquestionable national love, and who also stood by that Union when his State had hoisted the banners of treason.

To the ancestral summer residence of that noble hero General Winfield Scott has my attention been recently called, and a much desired interest enkindled to become fomiliar with his history. The scene of the studies, sports rambles, and memories of his boyish days, the stage upon which his early manhood gained impetus, and gave prestige of that fame which has since embiazoned his name, as the great American hero over the whole civilized world. The mansion was built originally about one hundred and twenty years since in some antiquated style of English architecture, which has almost entirely disappeared, being nearly remodelled by modern additions. The Pegram family, by modern additions. The Pegram family, whose name are tamiliar in the late war, were intimately connected by marriage and intermarriage with the Scotts, and it is supposed the massion was originally built by them, and afterwards inherited by the Scott's through the marriage of some members of the family, being used conjointly as convenient by both families as a summer residence. About 1838 the whole Scott property was purchased by a Mr. J. Hill Smith, of Richmond, but the portion to which Smith, of Richmond, but the portion to which I now allude as being the residence of the General is still in possession of a son of that gentle-man, who from motives of patriotism its historic interest, etc., would never be induced to part with it.

This farm adjoins, and is now in full view of Dinwiddie Court House—hence its name, 'Vil-lage View"—and presents a most charming appearance. The mansion is a commodious antique building, with a verandah in front the ength of the whole house description of farm building, ornamented by groves, springs, and orchards. A cultivated garden and grapery, situated upon one of the highest points in the county, environed by as many hills as the famous city on the Tiber. The whole from the leading country road, which passes in front, making a most delightful and pleasing impression. Immediately in the rear of the residence, in full view of the road, is the family burying ground of the Scotts, in an excellent state of prescryation, and securely walled in with granite in the manner of old English tombs. In this are deposited the remains of a number of the ancestors of the General and his relatives; but the names of whom I could not exactly ascertain.

The beautiful farm, in common with all others, shows the desolating ravages of war to a great extent; the soil is of the most fertile nature, and is admirably suited to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, grapes, and all the cereals. Granite of the best quality underlies the terra firma and crops out in mammoth boulders in a great many places. The languishing condition of the country, particularly the tarming population in this locality, calls here imperatively for the energy, enterprise, and industry of the Yankee, in a beautiful, but neglected and almost despairing region.

The famous "Diamond Spring," in a beautiful grove in the diamond field, on this farm, was the grand scene in the olden times, and even during the late years of segession mania, of imposing political gatherings, barbecues, picnics, and all other summer amusements of the gentry of this and the neighboring counties. Many relatives, I am told, of the great Dinwid dian still live in this section, but are, like the remainder, poverty stricken. I have often wondered that some of the old General's Northern friends and admirers do not appropriate (as his State would have done had be gone with 1 when the flag of secession was unfurled to the breeze) this sacred spot as a pleasant retreat, by depleting some of their coffers in beautify ing and adorning this attractive and now

This would meet with the sympathies and best wishes of the whole North, and would once more make it an oasis in the desert of destruction created in this region by the late horrid The battle of Five Forks, the last decisive one of the war, was fought on a portion of this General Sheridan's headquarters were in sight of the mansion, both armies alternately occupying it. My imagination dwells with pleasure on this venerated place.

Failure of the Co-operative Store System

at Troy, N. Y. The system of co-operative grocery and provision stores which was introduced here about two years ago by a number of mechanics, mostly iron-moulders, has finally collapsed. Two family grocery stores were established, one in the Manufacturers' Bank building, in upper part of the city, and the other on the cor-Fourth and Ida streets, for the accommo dation of the down-town customers. Each store has been managed by an agent chosen by Board of Directors, representing and acting for the stockholders. The first year the stores were in operation the stockholders realized small dividends from their investments, but, from various causes, the investments ceased to be sources of revenue some time since.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, for the purpose of examining into the financial condition of the system, and hearing the reports of the agents in charge of the stores. The financial returns were found not to be of a very encouraging character, and after a general interchange of sentiment, it was partly agreed to settle up the business, and close the stores. The amount of indebtedness reported from both stores is in the neighborhood of \$2500—which amount, or so much thereof as may remain unpaid after the out standing accounts are squared up and deducted from it, must be paid pro rata by the stock-holders, of whom there are about two hundred. The stock of goods on hand in the respective

be realized from that source.

The failure of the enterprise is, we understand, attributed by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts to mismanagement and want of mutual interest. The experiment started off well, but has finally proved to be unsuccessful. The stockholders, it is rumored, are not at all well pleased at the idea of being compelled to pay up a good sized bill of debts by assessment.—Troy Whig.

Immediate Reconstruction a Duty. From the Nation.

The absolute rejection of the Coustitutional amendment by Mr. Johnson's State Legislatures takes away all excuse for the thought of sanctioning his usurpations by recognizing the validity of the Governments organized by him. It is, in every point of view, as well that this has happened. The amendment, though excel-The amendment, though excellent in itself, would not be a complete settle-ment of the issues between the North and the South; while the recognition of States organ-ized by a bald usurpation of the Executive, no matter upon what conditions, would be a highly dangerous precedent. In offering such terms to the South, we believe that Congress obeyed the will of the people; but we are confident that the people neither expected nor desired that, if these terms were rejected, Congress should do nothing more. Yet, some consider the amendment a finality, and to hold influential Republicans in Congress seem Congress bound to wait for the Southern whites to ratify it, even though months and years

From this view we strongly dissent. The day of grace is past. All the Southern legislatures have met, and all have deliberately rejec:ed the terms offered to them. It these legislatures should reconsider their action, ratify the awendment, and thereupon be recognized by Congress, it may yet be questioned in the courts whether such a ratincation is valid; and after such recognition the amendment would clearly have no validity if not ratified by three-fourths of all the States, including those newly recognized. Congress is not bound to run any such risks, nor has it a right to do so.

The main reasons for further action by Congress are, however, to be found in the obvious dangers of delay in reconstruction, and the certainty that such delay will be almost indefinitely prolonged under the present policy. On this point we have frequently expressed our entire concurrence with the most earnest advo-cates of the Southern cause. It is absurd to deny that the unsettled condition of the South is prejudicial to the North. With no legitimate (sovernment, and with the whole influence of the de facto Governments tending to injustice, inequality, and insecurity, it is impossible that the South should prosper. Nor is it possible for the North to prosper as it should so long as this unsettled state of society exists in one-third of the common country, depriving it of capacity

to produce or to purchase as it otherwise would The latorers of the South have no security for their liberty or their wages. Capitalists have no security for their investments. How can they safely lend money to Governments which may at any day be overthrown? How can they act under charters from such Governments? We do not won ier that the Southern States have had to allow large discounts on their bonds. We only marvel that such obligatious should be salable at any price. The unpleasant situation in which Northern men find them-selves at the South is notorious; nor can it be improved without a thorough reorganization of the local Governments. Under such circumstances, the South cannot possibly contribute to the national wealth anything like what it would if law, order, and equality of rights were firmly established.

The political precedent involved in indefinite delay is also worthy of consideration. Ten Governments are in fact controlling the internal recognizes nor disavows them by any decisive official act. Yet if they are not legitimate, it is the clear duty of Congress to suppress them and secure to the people regular government; while, if they are legitimate, it is equally the duty of Congress to admit their representatives. A prolongation of the present state of things would be an excuse to future Congresses for either weakness or usurpation, as they might feel dis-

Even from a merely partisan view of the case the perils of delay seem intolerable. The whole question is put at issue every alternate year. A ingle defeat would be irremediable; for if the Southern States are once recognized, the act can never be undone. And every year would add to the strength of the existing governments at the South; since toleration would amount to half a recognition, and vast pecu-niary interests would become involved with Add to these considerations the bility that at any moment the validity of these governments, as the only ones in existence, may be asserted by the Supreme Court, and the danger that delay will result in a triumph for the South does not seem small.

We therefore urge upon the present Congress the duty of immediate reconstruction. At the very least, an experiment should be made upon one or two States. Conventions should be summoned forthwith, and all the machinery of government be put in motion. We have re-peatedly shown that Congress has the power to do this, and that the co-ordinate departments of the Government are bound to abide by the decision of Congress between conflicting Gov-ernments. We shall not again set forth our arguments to this effect, because Congress no longer doubts its power, but only hesitates as to the expediency of exercising it.

Those conservative Republicans who oppose further action on this 'subject, from fear of its effect upon business, are, it seems to us, short-sighted. It must be far better, in a business point of view, to bring this controversy to a head at once, than to let it drag on for years. Uncertainty is the curse of trade, which can accommodate itself to almost any settled state of affairs, but is ruined by doubts and fluctua-

is said by some that nothing can be done until Mr. Johnson is removed. But it is very plain that if an impeachment is to be had, an ct of reconstruction, imposing simple and unmistakable duties upon the President, will either compet him to submit, or furnish ground for impeachment too clear to be a matter of dispute. Thus, he may be required to issue a proclama-tion, or to provide for an election, or to do some other act involving a repudiation of the Governments which he has set up. If he fails to com-ply by the day appointed, he will be so clearly guilty of a misdemeanor that no question can be raised other than one of pure law, upon which no argument need be made by the prose cution. Upon such a charge Mr. Johnson could be impeached, tried, convicted, and removed, within ten days, with the most perfect decorum, fairness, and legality, and with the general approval of the country. His trial upon an indictment such as General Butler presents would occupy six months or a year, while any attempt to supersede him meantime might pre ipitate us into civil war. On the other hand, if Mr. Johnson obeys the law, his defeat will be so perfect that he can no longer have any power to nterpose obstacles in the way of Congressional action, he will mortally offend his present supporters (if he really has any), and must submit to sarry out the whole policy of Congress.

Whether, therefore, an impeachment be desired or not, it is evident that the interests of Society, both North and South, demand the early action of Congress upon reconstruction. However imperfect that action may be, it will at least establish something certain where all is now in doubt, and cannot, therefore fall to be beneficial. But we have no fear that the measures of Congress upon this point will not be in the main judiciously framed. The principles which will govern it are well known, and are approved by the country. Now let it act, and

s'ores is comparatively small, so that little can be realized from that source. The fullers of the enterprise is, we understand.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, February 11. A New Reconstruction Bill.

It is stated that a bill is now being framed, to be reported in a day or two, that will be free from the objectionable features which are contained in the bill now under consideration, and which, it is thought, will meet the views of all the Republican members, Judging from conversations had with several leading members of the House, it would appear that the misunderstanding between Congress and the President is fast approaching a crisis. They think that too long a time has been consumed in useless delay; and it matters not whether the bill introduced by Mr. Stavens, the substitute for it offered by Mr. Banks, or any other bill coinciding with the views of the Republican party, be passed, some such measure will become law before this session closes. The President, in either case, will be placed in the unavoidable position of being torced to execute the law thus enacted, or positively refuse to do so. If he enforces the law he must abandon the policy he has so long been endeavoring to carry out, and if he fails to enforce it he will furnish good and undisputable grounds for his impeachment and removal.

The Tariff Bill.

as it came from the Senate, will be accepted by the Committee or Ways and Means of the House, with but few amendments. The iron and steel men are said to be satisfied with the bill as it now stands, but the wool men expect to obtain the duties which were recommended in the House bill, both on the wool and manufactures of wool. The agents of the latter parties will have an interview with the Committee to-morrow for the purpose of obtaining this change, and they claim that it will be made and concurred in by the Senate. The Western members will have good reason to oppose the passage of either of the bills, as it is notorious that they discriminate in favor of the rich and against the consumer of moderate means; and as the opposition will generally vote against the bill, its fate is very uncertain. As an instance of the discrimination in favor of the rich and against the consumer of moderate means, may be mentioned the item of woollen coatings. While the duty is raised from fity-six to sixtyfive per cent. on cloth costing \$2.40 per yard in gold, it is raised from seventy-three to ninetyseven per cent. on cloth costing but \$1.08 per yard; and on cloth costing \$2.60 per yard in gold the duty is sixty-nine per cent., while the cloth costing eighty cents in gold has to pay a duty of eighty-six per cent.

FROM BALTIMORE TO'DAY.

Governor Swann's Speech-Mr. Peabody and Friends-Terrible Storm and Accident-Large Fire, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Baltimore, February 11 .- It is understood that Governor Swann's speech, made at the Philadelphia banquet last week, together with that of Lieutenant-Governor Cox, will appear in tomorrow's Commercial of this city.

George Peabody, Mr. Winthrop, Ex-Governor Aiken, and several other distinguished person. ages, passed through here this morning in a splendid extra car furnished by President John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, en route to New York.

There was a terrible wind storm here on Saturday night, and a small boat was upset in the harbor, drowning eight persons, whose names are not known.

The Maryland Chemical Works, owned by William Davidson & Co., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars. They were situated near Canton.

From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, February 11. - Rear-Admiral K. Fletcher, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the arrival of the United States steamship Saranac off San Francisco, from Guyamas. He reports that the authorities of the republican Government are in the full exercise of their political rights, no disturbance having occurred there since the evacuation by the French.

This Department has despatches conveying

intelligence of the embarkation of French and Belgian troops from Vera Cruz, with the intelligence of the withdrawal of the French garrisons from the interior of the country. Those before the City of Mexico have been withdrawn into the city, and are rapidly being removed towards the coast. On the 17th of January about 1800 Freuch and Belgian troops came down from the City of Mexico, and with other troops were embarked for France on board the transport Rhone.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, February 11 .- The steamer Moro Castle brings advices from Havana to Feb-

still prevailing in St. Thomas. Of the former isease over seven hundred died in five weeks. The smallpox at Matanzas is abating. The hites wave suffered more severely than the The Spanish iron-clad Tetuau has arrived at

Havana.

Arrival of the Australasian. New York, February 11.—The steamship Australesian, with news from Liverpool to the 26th and Queenstown to the 27th ult., has arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the

The steamer El Dorado, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool, and thn Caroline at Gibraltar.

The ship Ser Foam, from St. Micheal's for Bristol, arrived at Queenstown. She lost her sails and had her rudder sprung.

Marine Disaster.

Bosron, February 11.—The schooner Pembroke, from Boston for Pembroke, went ashore on the Sih, near Fox Island, and became a total loss. The crew, rigging, and sails were saved, but the cargo was mostly lost. The vesnel was partially insured in the Atlantic Insurance office of New York.

The Wreck of the Dashing Wave. NEW YORK, February 11 .- The ship Dashing Wave, sunk here, lies easy and stands straight. Her main-deck is ten feet under water, and her poop-deck and the top of her after-house is

EUROPEAN NEWS BY STEAMER.

The Emperor Napo eon has addrsssed the following letter to Madame Ingres:—
"Maname—I have been deeply concerned at your affliction; the Empress joins with me, and all France participates in your grief. Receive, with my condolence, the assurance of my symmetry and all france participates in your grief. pathy. Napoleon."
Madaine Ingres received similar letters from

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde. Some of the French journals state that Queen Victoria will go to Germany in the spring, and also visit Paris for a few days to see the Exhibi-tion. The Queen's journey will be quite of a private character, although she will be the guest of the Emperor and Empress.

Mustapha Pacha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, has returned to Paris from Nice.

A Letter from the Crown Princess of Prussia.

In acknowledgment of a gift from America to the Prussian soldiers wounded in the late war with Austria, the Crown Princess has written the following letter:—

MY DEAR MADAME VON HOLSZENDORPP!- YOU must not find fault with me if my retarded, but certainly cordial thanks for your letters and packages are not expressed until to-day. The American preserves only arrived after my departure from Erdmansdori, but I had handed your note and direction for the preparation of the refreshments to Madame von Munchausen, who was nursing in the hospitals of Erdmansdorf.
She wrote to me that everything had safely

arrived, and that the poor patients had been glad to receive the preserves. The object which the kind American lady had in view has, therefore, been fully accomplished, and it remains for me only to say how much I am delighted at such a mark of interest in our dear soldiers from a distance so remote, and to ask you to transmit my thanks to Mrs. Taylor.

I may be permitted, I hope, on this occasion, to mention that I have followed with great interest your efforts in behalf of the wounded. have no right to praise, but useful efforts and noble labors excite in me a joy which I hope I may take the liberty of expressing. I hope your husband and children are well, and I beg you to remember me to the former. I remain yours, affectionately, Victoria, Crown Princess of Prussia,

New Palace, Potsdam, November 2, 1866.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Read,— Opinions in the following cases were deli-

yered:—
Baltimore and Philadelphia S. B. Company vs. Brown. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Inre. Ryan Township. Decree reversed, and procedendo awarded. Opinion by Read, J.

John Hummell vs. Salt Company of Onondaga. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

The case of Merrick vs. Insurance Company was argued.

Nisi Prius — Judge Agnew. — The case of Christman vs. Peterson & Stewart, before re-ported, was resumed this morning, and is still

on trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—George C.
Miller vs. Hawkinson & Dickinson. An action
to recover commission for selling a house, plaintiff alleging that it was the contract that he
should receive commission whether he succeeded in selling the house or not. Defense,
that another man than plaintiff sold the house,
and the commistion was paid to that man. On
trial. District Court-Judge Hare,-John H. Mc-

Ewen vs. Samuel Spang, Executor of the estate of Catharine Carmony, deceased, and Joanna Clendenen, administratrix of Mr. C. Carmony, deceased, who was the husband of the said Catharine Carmony, deceased, An action to recover for medical services rendered. On trial. Court of Common Pleas-Judges Brewste and Peirce, - John L. Hopkins vs. Edward Farley, A feigned issue to try the ownership region goods levied upon by the Sheriff. erdict for defendant. Philip Boyle vs. John Keenan, A landlord

and tenant case to recover rent for use and Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were before the Court, and a great many of them too. The dock, and the whole of that part of the room at the left of the dock, were crowded with prisoners. His Honor the Judge told the District Attorney to push ahead with the business, and do as much as possible to-day.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

James Murphy plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of diamond rings, valued at 3993, the property of William W. Cassidy. Mur-phy went into Cassidy's jewelry store, on Second street, asking to look at articles for a New-Year's present. Mr. Cassidy showed him some rings, and when he found an opportunity, the boy picked up the box of rings, and rang out, but was caught before he had gone far. Sen-

tenced to the County Prison for two years. Charles Collins plead guilty to a charge of entering the heuse No. 1228 Carlton street, with intent to steal. The lady of the house went out one morning early, and in her absence this man went into the house, and was filling his pockets with plunder when the lady returned. ntenced to two years and six months in the County Prison.
William Miller plead guilty to a charge of

the larceny of \$50, belonging to Mr. Lukens, He was in the company of Mr. Lukens, and was trusted with money. He had a chance one day, and ran away with a wagon, horse, the money. Sentenced to nine months in the County Prison. John Nathans plead guilty to a charge of

larceny of a pair of blankets, belonging Charles Carr. He stole them from the store Mr. Carr on New Year's day. Sentenced to Mr. Carr on New Year's day, Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Michael Kennedy plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a watch, belonging to Patrick Mulligan. Sentenced to County Prison for ten

John Daisy plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a suit of clothes, valued at \$22, belonging to Mr. Warper. Sentenced to County Prison nine months.

for nine months.

William C. Smith plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a coat, belong to Mr. Warner. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

Francis Lugen plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of lead, valued at \$1, belonging to William Advener. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

one year,
James Harris plead guilty to a charge of the
larceny of clothing, of the value of \$20, belonging to Richard Brown. Sentenced to County

ing to Richard Brown. Sentenced to County
Prison for one year.

John Noble plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a buffalo robe, valued at \$120, belonging
to Henry Daily. He stole it from a sleigh late
one night, and was caught by a policeman as he
was carrying it away. Sentenced to County
Prison for ten months.

Charles Cummings plead guilty to a charge of
the larceny of pocket-knives belonging to A. B.
Justice. On the 8th of January Cummings
went into Mr. Justice's store, and looked at
some goods. After he had left, a large lot of
knives were missed. Sentenced to the County
Prison for six months.

Mary Jackson plead guilty to a charge of the
larceny of clothing valued at twelve dollars,
belonging to Eliza Griffith. Mary was boarding
with Mrs. Griffith, and perhaps finding she was
unable to pay her board, she made the best of a
bad case by walking away with a share of Mrs.
Griffith's wardrobe.

John White plead guilty to the charge of the
larceny of three barrels of molasses belonging

John White plead guilty to the charge of the larceny of three barrels of molasses belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. White is a drayman in this city, and one day lately, being out of work, he attempted to haul away three barrels of molasses, just to keep in practice. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

for one year.

William Bagner plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife,

Jacob Johnson, Charles Schross, and Jacob Hopkins plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of thirty yards of calleo. They went into a dry goods store in S. Second street, and quietly stole the goods. Sentenced each to the County Prison for fifteen months. John Brown plead guilty to a charge of entering a store with intent to commit burglary,

and was sentenced to County Prison for three

Thomas Moore plead guilty to the charge of the inceny of clothing, belonging to Mary A. Cooper, and was sentenced to County Prisonfor eighteen months. John Gray plead guilty to a charge of the arceny of butter, belonging to William K. Peirce, and was sentenced to County Prison for

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ?

Monday, February 11, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held.

change. Government bonds were firmly held.
6s of 1881 sold at 1084, no change; 1003 was bid
for 10-40s; 1084 for old 5-20s; and 1043(6)054 for
June and August 7'30s. City loans were in fair
demand; the new issue sold at 1004.
Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania
Railroad sold at 573, a slight decline; Little
Schuylkill at 34, no change; and Reading at 524,
a slight advance. 1314 was bid for Camdon and
Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 564 for Minehill; and
35 for North Pennsylvania.
City Passenger Railroad shares continue
dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, no change,
664 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 213 for
Thurteenth and Fifteenth; 14 for Hestoville;
26 for Girard College; and 12 for Ridge Avenue.
Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 235; ment at tall prices. North America sold at 235; and Manufacturers' at 32; 103 was bid for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; and 56 for Commer-

cial.
In Canal shares there was nothing doing.
22½ was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common;
325 for preferred do.; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation;
and 120 for Morris Canal preferred.
Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M.,
136½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 136½, a decline of ½ on
the closing price Saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-U. S. 68, 1881, or exchange to-day at 12 octobes;—C. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108@108]; U. S. 5-20*, coupon, 1862, 108@108]; do., 1864, 1064@1062; do., 1865, 1071@1072; do. new, 1054@1052; 10-40s, coupon, 1008@1002; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1054@1052; do., 2d series, 105@1052; 3d series, 105@1052; Compounds, December, 1864, 144.

Compounds, December, 1864, 144.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brotuer, No. 40 South. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American 504, 1368 @137; Silver & and &s. 1318; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174; do., July, 1864, 162; do., August, 1864, 164; do., October, 1864, 164; do., December, 1864, 144; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 104; do., October, 1865, 104.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 11.-There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers purchase very sparingly, only taking enough tosupply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at \$8@8.75, extras at \$9@10.50, Northwestern extra family at \$11.6612.50, Pennsylvania and Onio extra family at \$11.750, 13.75, and fancy brands at \$14.50.616.50, according to quality. Rive Flour is selling in a small way at \$7.67.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of a limited character, but without essentinue of a limited character.

tinue of a limited character, but without essential change in prices. Sales of 300 bushels choice Pennsylvania red at \$3, some of fair quality at \$2.80, and a small lot of No. 1 spring at \$2.80; white ranges from \$1.35.63 \(\tilde{a} \) bush. Corn is in steady demand at former quotations. Sales of 6000 bushels new yellow at \$4c, for Peansylvania and \$6c, for Southern. Oats are quiet, with sales of 1000 bushels at \$7c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

sales of 1000 bushels at 57c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.
There is very little Cloverseed offering, and good and prime lots are in fair request. Sales at \$8.27@9 2 64 lbs. Timothy sells at \$3.75@4.
Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.95@3.
Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at 81-25@1-75.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 11 .- Beef Cattle were in better demand this week, at an advance. About 1300 head sold at from 1636@17c. for extra; 171/4@18c. for a few choice; 15@16c, for fair to good; and 12@14c, a lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of

the sales:—

32 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.

25 " A. Christy & Bro., Penna., 16@17.

75 " P. McFillen, Chester co., 6@01/2, gross.

95 " P. Hathaway, Western, 141/20161/2.

63 " James S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.

75 " James McFillen, Western, 8@81/2 gross.

63 " Uilman & Bochman, Chester co., 15@17.

96 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@17.

192 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 13@16/2.

25 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 13@16/2.

26 " H. Chain, Penna., 13@15/2.

27 " H. Chain, Penna., 13@15/2.

28 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 13@15/2.

29 " Hope & Co., Western, 12@15/2.

60 " Hope & Co., Western, 12@15/2.

60 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6/2@81/2, gross.

60 " B. Hood, Chester county, @16@17/2.

20 " J. Seldomridge, Chester co., 141/2016.

Cows were in fair demand; 275 head sold at \$50@75 for springers, and \$60@90 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull and rather lower; 8000 head

Sheep were dull and rather lower; 8000 head sold at 65687c. per lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were also dull and lower, 3500 head sold at the different yards at 89610 per 100 lbs. nett, and a few choice at \$10.25.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 11.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 98%; Reading, 104%; Canton, 46%; Eric, 59%; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98% Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 74%; New York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 115; Cumberland preferred, 351%; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 130; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108%; do. do., 1863, 106%; do. do., 1864, 10714; do. do., 1865, 10514; U. S. Ten-forties, 10074; Seven-thirties, 10514; Sterling Exchange, 81%; sight bills, 914; Gold closed at 136%.

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